Business Notices

A - A ROSEBUD GARDEN OF GIRLS.

May is the fifty—slight and tall And fair, with eyes of blue; And Kate the queenly dahlia is, With cheeks of crimson bue.

Pink is Edith,-neat and trim; Like sea shell's tine her sk But Latra is toe fairest one My garden gates within.

Her beautr is the pearly teeth, Which grace each winsome smile; TIS SOZODONT which keeps them white And fragrant all the while.

LOVELIEST AMONG THE LOVELY

the who renews or preserves the beauty of her teeth with SOZODONT, confessedly the most effective preparation for them. Volumes of evidence might be adduced in support of its claims to public confidence, as a media of invis-orating the teesh and rendering them pure, glistening and spaties, and not less satisfactorily proven is its balmy influence upon the breath. Ask for SOZODONT, and ac-cept no cheap substitute.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure: 6 for S9. None better at any price. 800 and S11 Broadway, New-York, and S20 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The best regulator of the digestive organs and c best redizer known, is DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura iters.

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-A Spanish priest was cut down and killed at the altar in a church of the Province of Lerida by a madman, who subsequently escaped. = Baron Fava received orders from the Italian Government to resume his post as Minister at Washington. = Excitement was caused in Havana by the explosion of a bomb in the Church of San Nicholas. Severe snowatorms pre-vailed in England. Severe snowatorms prein the Newfoundland Legislature aimed against the bait privilege for Americans.

Congress.-The House in session: The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed, ==== The House Committee on Rules discussed the alcase of the leave to print speeches in "The Record," but not, be able to suppress all sorts of abuses in reached no conclusion. = It was announced a day or a month, and if there are corrupt memthat a copyright agreement with Germany had bers of the force they may for a time hide their en signed by Secretary Blaine and Mr.

Domestic.-Georgia convicts at Chickamauga rebelled against alleged ill-treatment, and overpowered the guards, who, with the aid of citizens, laid slege to the prisoners. —— The revenue steamers Rush and Bear were ordered north to patrol Behring Sea, = A great many intending settlers are gathered in Oklay-ma, awaiting the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands there is no trouble on the Sisseton reservation. Richard M. Watson, a New-York stock broker, committed suicide in Philadelphia while temporarily insane, - Delegates to the Albany convention were elected in many counties. == There was a destructive storm in Virginia. City and Suburban.-The Chamber of Com-

merce gave a brilliant dinner at Delmonico's in honor of Whitelaw Reid; speeches by President Charles S. Smith, F. R. Coudert, Mr. Reid, Charles A. Dana, General Horace Porter, President Low. of Columbia College, and Murat Halstead. Postoffice inspectors arrested a clever green-goods swindler. === Stocks fairly active at a further advance in price under the lead of Reading, which gained 1 5-8 per cent. The closing was strong at generally the lighest points.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day; Clear or fair, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 43 7-8.

The air-shaft, which was originally devised for the purpose of improving the ventilation and sanitation of the huge apartment and tenement houses, where scores and even hundreds of families are gathered together under one roof, is gradually being diverted from its original use. Instead of remaining an instrument of health and life, it is becoming an engine of destruction. It is by degrees taking the place of poison, razors and pistols as a means of suicide. The number of men and women who have sought the repose of death by hurling themselves down the air-shaft of the houses in which they resided is becoming alarming, and scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon to record an occurrence similar to the one which took place yesterday morning in East Seventy-second-st., a description of which will be found elsewhere in today's issue.

The trade returns in England prove that the McKinley Tariff Act has damaged the export trade of that country. Experts differ in determining the percentage of loss, but they unite in admitting that the effects of American legislation have been very serious. As the McKinley Act has materially benefited the a compensating loss somewhere on the other shameful and shocking exhibition of indecency side : and England is as well prepared to bear authors of the act were not legislating for England, but for the United States, and they deliberately brought about a transfer of industry from one side of the ocean to the other. When the account of profit and loss is balanced, the best English experts find a margin, wholesome double entendre, the distorted wit, establishing the institution upon an ample as shown in our cable dispatches, which lies outside the range of tariff legislation abroad. The continued conflicts between labor and capitel in England are more disastrous to industry and trade than all other causes combined. This is a point worth remembering, especially as of the New-York Legislature, and done it so has given the college twenty lots on One-hun-the general effect of Republican tariff legisla- effectually as to make an end of this annual dred-and-twentieth and One-hundred-andthe general effect of Republican tariff legisla-

The formal opening to-day of the new Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy is an event of great interest to Episcopalians in this city. It also calls attention to the unusually large number of costly and handsome churches that have been erected in New-York during the last few years. While some of the churches are not all that could be desired, from an architectural point of view, they indicate a great advance on the ideas of a few years ago, when sham and "gimerackery" were the dominant architectural notes in church-building. The Church of Zion and St. Timothy is handsome within and without, and has every modern appliance, except, fortunately, a mortgage. And it stands in a location where, under the aggressive leadership of its rector, it can reach a large constituency of unattached Christians.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

To very few men living has there come such an opportunity as comes to Superintendent Other men have wielded larger Byrnes. powers; other men have held the same office without the power to use it freely. But the new Superintendent is an exceptional man, and is in an exceptional position. His past history has prepared the whole force to expect from him new things. Public opinion has been unusually aroused within the last few months. and prepared to sustain with really unusual earnestness and unanimity a faithful enforcement of the laws. Having at his command a force unsurpassed in any other city for capability and discipline, and animated with a loyal disposition to carry out his orders, and having behind him a public opinion prepared to expect great things from him and eager to sustain him in great things, Superintendent Byrnes faces an opportunity such as rarely comes to any man, and never to any man but once.

He has not been a partisan, and public opinion will not ask him to become a partisan. Whether straightforward enforcement of the laws may help one party or another, he is not called upon to consider, and public opinion will not care. Men of all parties have faith enough in him, and in the pride of fidelity to discipline which he has shown, to believe that he will not knowingly disregard or distort the laws to serve either party, and that is all that either has a right to oppose. If impartial enforcement of the laws does harm to either, that is not the business of the Superintendent. Public opinion will make it hot for any commissioner or other official who may urge, against the protest of the Superintendent, any violation or distortion of law, or partiality in its execution, for the sake of either party.

It is not the function of the Superintendent to pass judgment upon the laws, or to repeal those he may deem unwise. The people gov ern, and when the laws are impartially and faithfully enforced, and only then, can they determine intelligently whether they want those laws changed. Some laws there may be which it is impossible, in the nature of things, to enforce in all cases; more or less concealment and evasion must always exist. The business of the police force is to execute them without partiality, without compromise, and just as far as it can.

No man knows better than Superintendent Byrnes that certain unlawful vocations and places of resort have been suffered to exist, under such circumstances that the integrity of the Police Department has been questioned. It has been believed by many that lawbreakers have been tolerated, and even shielded from the law by the police force, in consideration of certain payments of money. Whether this has been true in the past or not, the public expeets Superintendent Byrnes to see that there shall be no such shameful betrayal of duty hereafter. His orders already issued show that he intends to put a stop to it, and strictly enforce the laws. He may not, probably will infidelity even from the shrewdest chief. But the public has a right to expect that Superintendent Byrnes will do all that an exceptionally competent and experienced man can do to

stop every such abuse.

He knows that it is not an easy task. With good reason he considered seriously, according to his ewn statement, whether he would accept the great responsibility offered him, and de liberately decided. His eyes have been open. He knows whether lawbreakers and criminals are counting upon official favor in return for cash payments or other services. The men to whom payments are made he may not yet know. nor the object, but of the main fact, that vicious places do pay tribute to somebody, and count upon police protection as a result, Supérintendent Byrnes is perfectly aware. If they are blackmailed, and if the police force is dishonored by such blackmailing, the Superintendent will make haste to stop it. If the power of the police is by any individual dishonestly and corruptly used, he ought to stop that. The public looks to him with great hope, and stands ready to sustain him just as far as he can go in faithful enforcement of the laws.

A LEGISLATIVE SHAME.

It is not at all likely that the vulgar and indecent speech of Assemblyman Wissig on the Woman Suffrage bill will injure him with his constituents or affect in any way the reputaextend it. This is Mr. Wissig's third term as Assemblyman. From the record of him printed in a friendly newspaper it appears that he is forty years old, kept a saloon for several years, during which time he was clerk of the Harlem Police Court, has been married four times and is the Tammany leader in his district. Quite such a record as might be expected. And it seems that it has been his habit every year to make a speech of similar character to this whenever the Woman Suffrage bill came up. Encouraged by the laughter and applause of the low-lived fellows who occupy seats for which they have less fitness than the tramps who sit around the City Hall fountainfellows who disgrace the name of legislator-he went this time a step too far and even turned their stomachs. He says in his own defence 'It couldn't have been so bad, as a lot of members laughed. My wife was there, and she

wasn't shocked by anything that was said," Pitfiul excuse for a disgraceful performance but let him have the benefit of it. It wasn't so bad, because "a lot of members laughed." United States, it would be natural to expect Of course they did. And the worst of it is, this has been going on for years. It is an annual the loss as any other European country. The exhibition of something worse than the ordinary bad manners of the fellows who are sent to Albany to make our laws. Year after year the introduction of the Woman's Suffrage bill has been made an occasion for the ribald jest. the salacious suggestion, the unclean and unand all the gross and vile accumulations and humors of whiskey-sodden, filth-breeding brains ment a large sum of money is required. And in the Legislature. Every year the Legislature this project of removal and construction is not has had this field-day of filth. If this poor creature Wissig has at last turned the stomach

purpose. Good men and good women have the Boulevard, and upon this spacious and comreason to thank God for the deliverance.

Whether the bill itself is a meritorious one or not; whether or not women should be admitted to the elective franchise, is not a matter for present consideration. The notorious fact is that the fellows who bring forward this bill and vote for it never have the remotest to appeal to the public for the needed helpidea of passing it into a law. There is never any serious purpose in it. It is from the ginning of the hearing to the last step in the farcical proceeding nothing but a low, dirty, senseless practical joke; and a joke upon sincere and earnest women, whose very helplessness ought to be their defence against the brutality of the bar-room jesters to whom whatever is pure or clean or wholesome is an offence and a rebuke. These women may be fanatics: they may be engaged in a hopeless enterprise: they are at least conscientious and devoted to what they consider duty; above all, they are women; entitled by their sex to the very highest consideration, to the chivalrous regard, the knightly courtesy, the gentieness and kindness which spring naturally from the mind and heart of every manly man who ever breathed the name of mother.

And these fellows at Albany have thought it was funny to fool them and mock them, and in their very presence in the legislative chambers insult and humiliate them. Wissig should be led out, but the rest should hang their heads in shame and resolve that this business stop

FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS. The importance of education and the essential nobility of the teacher's vocation are constantly and universally proclaimed. The theme is as old as civilization, and it has inspired a vast amount of rhetoric. Nobody disputes the proposition. It is self-evident. But when we look for evidences of its validity, for facts to prove that it is the foundation of the social system, we find that they are much scarcer and much less impressive than familiar declaration would lead us to expect. The quality of instruction is certainly improving, but the process is slow. When a great educator like Arnold appears in the world the inferiority of the prevailing standard becomes strikingly apparent. The contrast discloses the fact that the profession which is so fauded by common consent in reality is lightly esteemed and lightly esteems itself. The truth is that the teacher's vocation is generally not a vocation at all, but a casual occupation. Of all the teachers in the country only a small minority are called to the work. It is taken up as a convenient means of temporary support, as a bridge by which some more commanding or congenial station may be reached. Thus cause and effect interact. Teachers find little inducement, in the popular estimate of their labors, to ardent devotion and strenuous endeavor; and the community realizes that they do not deserve the panegyries which custom bestows on them. We take note of the numerous and admirable and increasing exceptions, but this is the general rule, and it ought to be acknowledged. These reflections are suggested by a pam-

describing the origin and development, the present condition and the prospects of the New-York College for the Training of Teachers. This institution has established itself among our pleasure from time to time to call attention to its claims, but we are persuaded that the community at large has a very imperfect conception of the knowledge and skill with which ts course has been directed, of the interest which it has inspired in a limited but thought ful and influential circle, and of the success which it has already achieved. Its charter is only three years old, but in this short period it has become an indispensable part of our edneational system, in the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge. It has no model in this country, and thus far it is the only occupant of its special field. It was founded to pose has been steadfast and absolute. Its projectors and managers, profoundly convinced save been amazed at the rapidity and solidity of its growth. They had full faith in their own would be slow and difficult. "The work was undertaken in the belief that of all roads to and the most direct; and the trustees have been to explain it. led to carry it forward in its present form in the conviction that, of all phases of educational work, the training of teachers is nearest the source, and hence is the most economical and most fruitful of results."

phlet which has lately come into our hands.

This official statement embodies the purpose of the institution. The response has been singularly eager and gratifying. Its students have come from eighteen States, from Canada and from South America. Their average age is twenty-seven years. A large proportion of experienced teachers has always been in attendance, and the proportion of college graduntes is steadily increasing. The elective system has been introduced during the present year, and for the year to come forty-three courses in purely professional work are offered. as against sixteen at Harvard, which is the closest comparison. Applying the principle of extension, the college has organized classes for the study of the kindergarten system in New-York and in neighboring cities and towns, and tion he had previously enjoyed other than to has sent specialists in manual training to numerous schools in the vicinity; so that more than 2,000 pupils are now under this instruction in seventeen places within fifty miles of this city. By this means, and through correspondence and independent investigation, the principles and methods of the college are being approbation with which its development is watched by eminent educators are signified by the strongest testimony from the highest

> The foregoing facts are only a meagre suggestion of the work which the college is accomplishing. To all who credit them it must be evident that its present site and material facilities are far below its requirements. Fortunately, the necessity is about to be met. From the first the institution has been served with great sagacity and devotion by those who hold themselves primarily responsible for its success. Its financial history has been highly honorable, and its present financial status is most encouraging. Its earning capacity has constantly increased, it has never had a debt, and while salaries have been augmented tuition fees have grown in much greater ratio, so that the need of supplementing earnings by gifts has steadily decreased. And there is no reason to apprehend a less of earning power, for the demand for graduates of the college has not only always exceeded the supply, but is increasing more rapidly in proportion than the supply It is obvious, however, that for the purpose of foundation and providing an adequate equipa mere vision or remote hope. It has begun. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, one of the trustees,

modious site the first of the permanent buildings will soon be going up. A hundred thousand dollars have been paid in to an endowment fund and \$50,000 more are pledged. To complete the projected work the sum of \$250,-000 is required, and the trustees are entitled It is an appeal which we earnestly commend our readers. Subscriptions may be sent to to our readers. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Melbert B. Cary, treasurer of the college, No. 9 University Place, or to Mr. Spencer Trask, chairman of the Building Committee, No. 10 Wallest.

We have endeavored to suggest the character and the value of the work which this young institution is doing. No one familiar with it questions its importance or its success. It is likely to be brought into intimate relations with Columbia in the near future, and we hope in due time to see it become a department of the great university which will soon be rising and expanding beside it.

NATURE'S SERMON.

Churches may be open or closed, but Nature preaches the Easter sermon every year to those who have eves to read intimations of resurrection life. During the last week there has been a refinement of sympathy between her processes and the sacred associations of the season. Not only were the days of Holy Week cold, sombre and bleak, but on Good Friday morning lawns if they care to. On this point the writer from and fields were covered with snow and sleet as with a tattered and sullied cerement, and the ground from which the earliest flowers were bursting into bloom was stiffened with the last deathlike touch of winter. As the hours passed the sky cleared and the snow shrank into ragged and grimy patches, and finally disappeared; and a sympathetic ear could almost hear the words "It is finished" spoken of that wintry death-in-life which paralyzes Nature's energies and functions every year. Yesterday's genial air was a life-giving breath which stirred the pulse of every benumbed plant and serpid tree. Lawn and field refreshed with rain and sleet were lovely in the most delicate tinting of the early spring. Every budding shrub in park or garden had received an invigorating impulse and was instinct with life. The suburban landscape was transformed with signs of sudden growth and verdure. The bare boughs of the tallest trees seemed to be communing sympathetically under the arching heaven and to be leafing out even as they whispered together of coming resurrection.

Even those who cannot understand the intricacies of Eastertide theology as unfolded in lily-embowered and flower-strewn chancels are affected by Nature's preaching of the intimations of resurrection and the perennial freshness of immortality. With this miracle of life from death wrought before the eyes in field. woodland, and garden, Easter cannot lose its meaning for even the dullest and most cynical mind. The analogies of the natural world are eloquent and logical even when preachers' texts seem artificially applied and fancifully interpreted and when creeds are conventional and dogmatic. Whether young or old in years, there is no sceptic who can blind his way teaches the same gospel of Resurrection gible, and he can never hope to make it so. The conviction is forced upon him, doubter as he is, that there must be another life if only to explain the present life. If death is a mystery, life is also an inexplicable anomaly. There is so much injustice in the world that there must be another world with a system of compensations where justice will be done and the inconsistencies of human fortune rectified. develop, illustrate and inculcate the science and | There are such possibilities for development in art of teaching, and its adherence to that pur- | the destiny of man that there must be another Death cannot be the end of the race which as they were of the need of such an institution. thinks so persistently, feels so intensely, and grows in power and hopefulnes, so steadily. To such a dazed and baffled inquirer Nature creed, but they thought that its propagation preaches with ineffable tenderness the resurrection sermon. Winter seems like death an end of life, growth and activity. There has improvement and reform education is the surest | to be a new life of bloom, verdure and fruition

It may be only a pleasing fancy, but the Easter teaching seems to be most intelligible when Nature lends adventitious aid in interpreting what is repeated in the churches. In equatorial countries where the trees are ever green and where flower and shrub are always no death in life in Nature and no life after death as the intelligible explanation of it. Resurrection becomes a hard saying, when it is caught from the lips of a priest mumbling it in a perfunctory way, or when it is taught as an inscrutable mystery in St. Paul's page. But when in this temperate zone Nature's gentle hand writes between the lines her own luminous interpretation of death and life and of unending growth and symmetrical development, the Easter sermon is the plainest and most intelligible thing in the world.

THE ROOF GARDEN. It is singular, when one comes to think of

it, that the roof garden is the uncommonly rare exception rather than the rule in this city. There are no more accomplished exponents of the art of making the most of opportunities diffused over the country. The interest and than New-Yorkers; nevertheless on this long, narrow, crowded island, where land is so high that comparatively few householders can afford to own more of it than they build upon or string with clothes-lines, the home roof is allowed to go to waste. When we islanders go into the country we fall to sighing as we saunter through gardens that the conditions of life in the metropolis will not allow us to indulge our taste for raising flowers, not to say vegetables, forgetful of the fact that the only reason why our roofs do not bloom and blossom is that we do not invite them to. We insist upon making the most of every inch of room inside our houses, and in so doing have developed a large amount of ingenuity. Mr. Stockton, in one of his books, tells of a resourceful young couple, who, being confronted adjoining her boudoir large enough to held

Some of these days roof gardens will be the the Columbian Horticultural Exhibition is to problem. be a display of roof gardens on an extensive scale. Such a display need only to be intelligently conducted to produce a widespread interest in them, an interest which will be sure to manifest itself in practical experiments upon

tributor to a recent number of "Garden and Forest" furnishes a readable paper on this subject. He calls attention to the fact, which may be lost sight of by many, that the present style of building is with slight adjustments heat beyond that obtained by an open door population to this quarter. This bill ought to be into the upper hall. But, if needed, portable heaters could be used. In one case a friend has conducted steam-pipes from his furnace into his roof-room where he makes a specialty of growing cacti. Housetops when flat can be covered with glass and used for a great variety of fruits, flowers and vegetables. These also can be heated in winter mainly by the hot air that is wasted in the house." These are useful, practical hints, and as such we commend them to our readers who may resolve to see what they can do on their now barren housetops. Their ambition may be fired by a statement made by this same writer: "I have seen pumpkins grown to perfection on a New-York roof and tubs of charming evergreens six or eight feet high." It is well to bear in mind that one is not necessarily committed to the expense of artificial heat or of glass in order to have a roof garden. There are roof gardens and roof gardens, and even the poorest need not despair of having one of some sort, and that a cheerful and measurably satisfactory sort, whom we have already quoted makes some sensible remarks, which may well be submitted to those who are laboring in the field of tene-

ment-house reform: As an economical measure the roof-garden may con stitute a noteworthy feature of future city life. The poorer families, unable to command a rod square of rea below, may grow some of the most needful proviions above. The suburbs of American cities need nothing of the kind; but the city houses do. tenement-house would be easily robbed of some of its terior if the roof were furnished for sleeping, and with a few tubs of trees and common flowers. So far we have looked more to the glory of increasing the size of cities than to the increase of their attendant comforts. Economy and health and pleasure can all be combined in roof-gardening.

While on this subject, it is pertinent to inquire why New-York has so few roof restaurants. Those we have prove so acceptable to the general public that it seems strange that shrewd speculators who cater for our city's vast summer patronage do not give us more of them. The supply is next to nothing, the demand is great and growing. The normal life takes to outdoor life-especially when the dog star rages.

One of the most pressing duties of our new Superintendent of Police will be to close the city poolrooms. For the sake of his own reputation Superintendent Byrnes cannot afford to let them alone. No one doubts that these poolrooms are paying every week certain stipulated sums to certain people for "police protection." The people who receive this money may keep it in their own hands and may not bribe policemen with it, but the fact that it is generally represented and believed that such regular payments are made should be sufficient to stimulate Superintendent Byrnes to clear the department of suspicion by closing every poolroom at once. He can shut up every one of them to-morrow, and keep every one closed. if he wishes to do so. It has been shown in Buffalo that there is no serious difficulty in getting evidence that these poolrooms do not do a "commis sion" business, and do not send to the race-tracks the money that is wagered with them. The people of New-York will hold Superintendent Byrnes to a sharp accountability in this matter. They know that he can close the poolrooms if he cares to do it. These rooms are an evil and a nuisance of the worst sort. They are prolific causes of thefts, of defalcations, of misery and destitution No single step that the Police Department could take this very week would so deserve and secure the hearty approval of good citizens as the closing of all the poolrooms.

General Horace Porter is able to make a highly satisfactory report regarding the new movement to complete the Grant Monument Fund. He states that about 120 committees, embracing some 2,000 individual workers, have been organized in fessions. Moreover, they all mean business; so much so that General Porter, veteran campaigner as he is, says he has never seen so much devotion and spirit in any public movement outside of a Presidential campaign. Certainly the outlook is most promising. There appears to be every prospeet that the entire sum needed will be secured within a short time. It will be if all the members of all the committees do their full duty.

A large measure of public thanks is due to the Citizens' Committee who conducted the successful crusade against the spolution of Central Park by the construction of a speedway. They were well organized and went about their work in a systematic and whole-hearted manner that was half the blooming the doctrine of the Resurrection is battle at the beginning. They spared neither time, accepted like all the other mysteries of faith money nor effort, and when, two or three days ago, in a methodical, conventional way. There is it looked as if their labors would come to nothing after all, they displayed as much energy and resourcefulness as when they first entered upon the campaign for the repeal of the Speedway law. This movement has been a splendid exhibition of civic spirit, in which New-York City has often proved lamentably deficient. It shows what the people can do when aroused and in earnest. It cannot fail to prove valuable as an example in the future when other assaults are made upon what the city holds dear. We think it safe to predict that it will be many years before Tammany again undertakes to lay hands of violence upon our beautiful Park.

> The Jersey City Ring has encountered the most crushing defeat in its history. Now for the overthrow of the Hudson County Ring and the State House Ring at Trenton. Governor Abbett's political future looks black as night,

The usually amiable General Horatio C. King seems to be needlessly stirred up on the question of the conductor's whistle which is the customary concomitant of the open street-car. He wishes the Brooklyn Health Department and the Board of Aldermen to suppress the "harsh and discordant sounds" which emanate therefrom, alludes to the "hideous whistle" and the "ear-torturing conductor's whistle," and insists that "the whistle should go, and the gong take its place." sympathize with General King's lacerated feelings, but doubt if his movement will arouse a large degree of public sympathy. There are so many real and gigantic evils to be faced in our municipalities that the small one of which he complains sinks into significance.

The women of Brooklyn, evidently encouraged by what a few of their sisters have done in this city, are undertaking to do something to make with the problem of finding room for a tall the city of their homes cleaner and healthier. waiting maid in a room a size or so too short. It is a wise movement, and deserves encouragefor her, solved it by cutting a hole in a closet ment. In view of what one New-York woman has accomplished in bringing about the enactment of the new Street-Cleaning law; it would seem that the public-spirited women of Brooklyn might profitably turn their energies in the same direcfashion, and then we shall all wonder why we tion. There is a large field for them to cultidid not help ourselves to them before. It is vate, for Brooklyn has as yet scarcely taken the pertinent to note that one of the features of first step toward the solution of the street-cleaning

A bill compelling the Suburban Elevated Ratiroad to run half-hourly trains after midnight has passed the Senate. It is emphatically in the public interest that this bill should become a law. At present the last train on the line leaves Onemany a home roof. This accomplished, and hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, at 12:45 a. m., and their future is secure; they will spring up on after that time there is no way of reaching the

tion in the United States has been to lessen saturnalia, he has unwittingly served a good twenty-first sts., between Amsterdam-ave, and all sides, and builders of houses and flats will upper part of the city on the East Side save by horses, which make only hourly trips. Consequently this large district is practically shut off from the considerable number of men whose occupations compel them to go home in the early morning hours, and who can reach Brooklyn and well adapted to the roof garden. "I have seen New-Jersey much more easily than the northern the roof of a house and wing," he says, portion of New-York City. Half-hourly trains all "utilized with a lean-to glass roof without any night would have a powerful tendency to draw made a law before the session closes.

PERSONAL

This bit of conversation was overheard at Canter bury on the day, not long ago, on which Henry Irving unveiled the statue of Marlowe; and "The Pall Mall Gazette" repeats it: "Yes, and a very good man to put a statue up to, too!" observed good man to put a statue up to, too!" observed a rustle resident; "I knew him well." "Oh, come, you are not so old as that, you know; Marlowe was an Elizabethan poet." "I dunno about that; he wor a good sort whatever people might say. I am going to see his widder now; she lives hard by here." "He is either mad or somewhat mixed," thought the nariator. A sudden thought struck him. "Who is it you think the statue is being erected to, my friend;" "Why, to Marwood, the executioner, of course! He come from these parts, and were a rare good sort. Good afternoon to you, sir."

Major Tasumasa Fukushima, the Japanese gentle nan who is riding from Berlin to Vladivostock in the saddle, is making slow progress. A pedestrian could easily keep up with him. Although there is nothing wonderful in his undertaking, he is met at nothing wonderful in in an and sometimes with every town with a big crowd, and sometimes with courteous military attentions. The major is of small stature, being half a head shorter than the shortest Russian officer, and slight in proportion, though very muscular. His horse, Alhambra, is of an English

A bust of Alexander Hamilton, has been pr to the historical department of Johns Hopkins University by John W. Glenn, of Baltimore.

Among the speakers who will respond to various sentiments at the reception and dinner to Edward Everett Hale in Boston Monday are The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, A. W. Beard, William W. Crapo, Professor Andrew P. Peabody and Professor C. C. Professor Andrew P. Penbody and Professor C. C. Everett, of Harvard University; President Elmer H. Capen, of Tufts College; Rabbi Solomon Schndler, Alexander H. Rice, Robert Treat Paine, Horace E. Scudder. Editor of "The Atlantic Monthly"; the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Curtis Guild, Jr., William H. McElroy, of New-York, and Samuel B. Capen, of the Loston School Committee. Ex-Governor John D. Long will preside.

One of Tennyson's admirers recently sent him some verses containing an allusion to the poet's "wintry In acknowledging the compliment his Lordship said: "If by wintry halr' you allude to a tree whose leaves are half gone you are right; but if you mean white' you are wrong, for I never had a gray hair on my head."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the heat of eloquent indignation, employed an expictive a few days ago while delivering a rather informal address, and immediately apologized to the audience for so doing. The awful expression which escaped him was "My goodness!" Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who has lately been

quite ill, but is once more on the mend, completed the eighty-fourth year of his age last Thursday. One secret of his longevity, no doubt, is the early morning walk up in Vermont in summer which prefaced his forenoon of study for many years. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, too, and that gives him a little more exercise and fresh air. Another great resource is his liking for bread and milk and other simple, nutrititious articles of food.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A polycycle omnibus, which is in effect an elongated tandem tricycle, has been invented in London. It is so arranged that each passenger will have to assist in propelling it.

Consideration for Others.—Tommy—'I had such a bad dream last night, grandpapa!"

The Admiral—'Tell it to me. Tommy !"

Tommy—'Oh. no 'It would only frighten you as it frightened me!"—(Punch.

The blind faith of the Italian fishermen in the Many of them. efficacy of holy relies is pathetic: "Many of them." says a correspondent, "keep themselves in a state of ntter impovertshment in providing necessary amulet and charms. Not only is the fisherman's person covered with these, but his boat must also possess all possible saving power through these religious appliances. Should some great storm arise and genuine danger come, one by one these objects are east upon the waves with a faith that is positively Meanwhile his wife ashore, possessed of the same implicit and pious confidence, gives her most precious relics to the sea that her husband may come safe to land. And I have no doubt that when fatal disaster comes, as it always does, this man sinks into the stlences beneath the tempest with his last spark of vital consciousness an undimmed flame of true

Oh! a merry lass was Gummy-Gans, The child of an Afric king. She'd sit all day with a goal. Nor think of a single thing,

Little she knew of the clothes that Lou. Or Mary or Ellen wear, And never a bang was seen to hang Pin'd to the front of her hair.

She never sighed for the pomp and pride That round our lives have grown; And the reason why, was just because They were all to her unknown. Her manners were bad, and all she had

Of civilized apparel
Was a string of bends that came from Leeds
In a missionary barrel. Her teeth were white and her heart was light.
Though her skin was black like coal;
When moved to eat and lacking of mest,
She wandered about and stole.

Happy was she, till over the sea An Arabic slaver came, Then she was sold for the slaver's gold, And that was a beastly shame.

He brought her here in a bygone year
To Liberty's chosen land.
She was sold again to many men.
And passed from hand to hand.

Her great grandson is the only one
Of the many barbers here
Who shaves me right, and he to-night
Has whittled away my oar.
—(Detroit Tribuns.

Professor Ernst Curtius, the famous Greek scholer nd archaeologist of the University of Berlin, anounced a few months ago that he had discovered that the Greek sculptors always made the eyes of men fuller and rounder than those of women. The alleged discovery was considered important, as it was believed that it would lead to a proper classification of many of the unidentified heads of Greek statues. The hopes, however, seem to have been premature, despite the fact that Curtius, who has been called "The Modern Greek," fathered them. Dr. Greef, of Berlin, in recent lecture delivered before the Prussian Academy of Science, declared that Curtius's conclusions were wrong, as he had found flat, marrow eyes-those of women, according to Curtius-in the heads of Greek statues of men. He had also measured plastic representations of women with large, full eyes. nature, he added, there was no difference between the eyes of men and women. He had examined recently, in Berlin, the eyes of a hundred members of each sex and had found that they were the same in shape, size and form. He thus upheld the theories of Zinn and Sommerling that the Greek sculptors who gave a greater fulness to the eyes of men than to women did not follow the conditions of nature. Professor Curtius, as far as is known. not replied to Dr. Greef. His answer is awaited with Interest.

Interest.

As Showing the Urgency of the Case,—City Editor (of Boston paper at 1:30 a. m.)—We shall have to cut down that column of miscellany on the eighth page to five or six stickfuls. We are crowded.

Assistant—I don't see how we can do that without spoiling it entirety. It's an article on "The Evident Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures."

City Editor (relieved)—Oh, it is? Then kill the whole article. I thought it was an essay on Ibsen.—(Chicago Tribune.

Miss Candide-Where I spent the winter there were

twelve girls to every young man, De Smithers-How I wish I had been there! Miss Candide-You ought to have come down. young man would have been almost worshipped, no matter how unattractive.

matter how unattractive.

A number of old-time residents of Germantown deny that the sparrows were brought into this country from England by ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley. It was a John Bardsley, however, that introduced these pests into this country, through the instramentality of William F. Smith, at that time a Councilman from Germantown, to destroy the multitudes of measuring worms that covered the trees in Philadelphia and suburbs. The original John Bardsley was a well-known resident of Germantown, living at Upsal and Main sits, and was familiarly known as "Sparrow Jack." He was a native of England and was selected by Councils to secure these birds. He was a great spiritualist, and, in fact, was a leader among that sect, and had a summer dwelling at Parkland, where Spiritualistic meetings were held. There are families in Germantown that have sparrow potple frequently. They don't shoot the birds and fill them with shot, we trap them instead.—(Philadelphia Record.)